

DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CHECKLIST

BECKMAN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
GRAZING LEASE

May 1, 2023



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I. Compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act

Before a proposed *project* may be approved, environmental review must be conducted to identify and consider potential impacts of the proposed project on the human and physical environment affected by the project. The Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) and its implementing rules and regulations require different levels of environmental review, depending on the proposed project, significance of potential impacts, and the review timeline. § 75-1-201, Montana Code Annotated (“MCA”), and the Administrative Rules of Montana (“ARM”) 12.2.430, General Requirements of the Environmental Review Process.

FWP must prepare an EA when:

- It is considering a “state-proposed project,” which is defined in § 75-1-220(8)(a) as:
 - (i) a project, program, or activity initiated and directly undertaken by a state agency;
 - (ii) a project or activity supported through a contract, grant, subsidy, loan, or other form of funding assistance from a state agency, either singly or in combination with one or more other state agencies; or
 - (iii) a project or activity authorized by a state agency acting in a land management capacity for a lease, easement, license, or other authorization to act.
- It is not clear without preparation of an EA whether the proposed project is a major one significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. ARM 12.2.430(3)(a));
- FWP has not otherwise implemented the interdisciplinary analysis and public review purposes listed in ARM 12.2.430(2) (a) and (d) through a similar planning and decision-making process (ARM 12.2.430(3)(b));
- Statutory requirements do not allow sufficient time for the FWP to prepare an EIS (ARM 12.2.430(3)(c));
- The project is not specifically excluded from MEPA review according to § 75-1-220(8)(b) or ARM 12.2.430(5); or
- As an alternative to preparing an EIS, prepare an EA whenever the project is one that might normally require an EIS, but effects which might otherwise be deemed significant appear to be mitigable below the level of significance through design, or enforceable controls or stipulations or both imposed by the agency or other government agencies. For an EA to suffice in this instance, the agency must determine that all the impacts of the proposed project have been accurately identified, that they will be mitigated below the level of significance, and that no significant impact is likely to occur. The agency may not consider compensation for purposes of determining that impacts have been mitigated below the level of significance (ARM 12.2.430(4)).

MEPA is procedural; its intent is to ensure that impacts to the environment associated with a proposed project are fully considered and the public is informed of potential impacts resulting from the project.

II. Background and Description of Proposed Project

This section includes a short description of the proposed project including the project sponsor/applicant/responsible party, the type of proposed action and the anticipated schedule of the proposed project.

Name of Project: Beckman Wildlife Management Area Grazing Lease

In 2006, Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MFWP) and the Roe Ranch entered into a cooperative habitat management agreement (Agreement) that created a grazing system on a portion of the Beckman Wildlife Management Area (WMA) with the entirety of the adjacent Roe Ranch. The Roe Ranch, located immediately south of the Beckman WMA, comprises a sizable, important portion of the overall habitat complex used by much of the wildlife that inhabit the Beckman WMA.

The Agreement developed a coordinated rest-rotation grazing system to enhance wildlife habitat on both the Beckman WMA and Roe Ranch for resource, landowner, and public benefit. Specifically, the grazing system was designed to improve habitat quality and quantity for a variety of wildlife species, particularly mule and white-tailed deer, sharp-tailed grouse, Merriam's turkeys, and ring-necked pheasants.

To facilitate habitat improvements, the grazing system incorporated approximately ½ of the animal unit months (AUMs) of cattle grazing that historically occurred on the same area of land. In addition, the Roe Ranch no longer received season-long or growing season use by livestock. Instead, the ranch was only grazed during winter, every other year, or during early springs every third year. On the Beckman WMA, livestock were rotated on certain key pastures at precise times to ensure that the condition of the upland and riparian plant communities improved. This included growing season, deferred and year-long rest treatments.

This grazing system reduced overall cattle grazing on seven miles of riparian vegetation along the Judith River and Warm Spring Creek (approximately 1200 acres of river/creek bottom vegetation), with the goal of increasing quantity and quality of cottonwood and willow dominated plant communities, directly benefiting white-tailed deer, mule deer, Hungarian partridge, ring-necked pheasants, Merriam's turkeys, mourning doves, and numerous non-game wildlife species. The grazing system also improved woody species growth and expansion in these riparian areas, and improved condition of woody shrub vegetation in woody draws, condition of grassland vegetation, and increased grass residual in the uplands, directly benefiting mule deer, white-tailed deer, sharp-tailed grouse and Merriam's turkeys.

Creation of this cooperative grazing system required new infrastructure, which included fence construction and water development on both the WMA and on the Roe Ranch. The Department was responsible for infrastructure development on WMA lands, and the Roe Ranch was responsible for infrastructure development on privately-owned lands. Once the construction phase was completed, the grazing system commenced in the spring of 2009. In 2021, MFWP repaired the water system and pipeline on the Barber portion of the WMA which would allow its incorporation into the grazing system. In 2021, MFWP amended the original grazing system to incorporate the Barber Acquisition. Goals of this amendment included; allow for additional rest periods on WMA pastures, focus scheduled grazing treatments on crested wheatgrass fields in the Barber Acquisition, and streamline livestock movements in the grazing system.

In exchange for grazing the Beckman WMA, the Roe Ranch agreed to allow free, unlimited walk-in public hunting on their ranch during Fish and Wildlife Commission-approved seasons, similar to how public hunting occurs on the Beckman WMA. The Roe Ranch also agreed to perform the

following ranch management operations necessary for the Beckman WMA – Roe Ranch Cooperative Habitat Management Agreement:

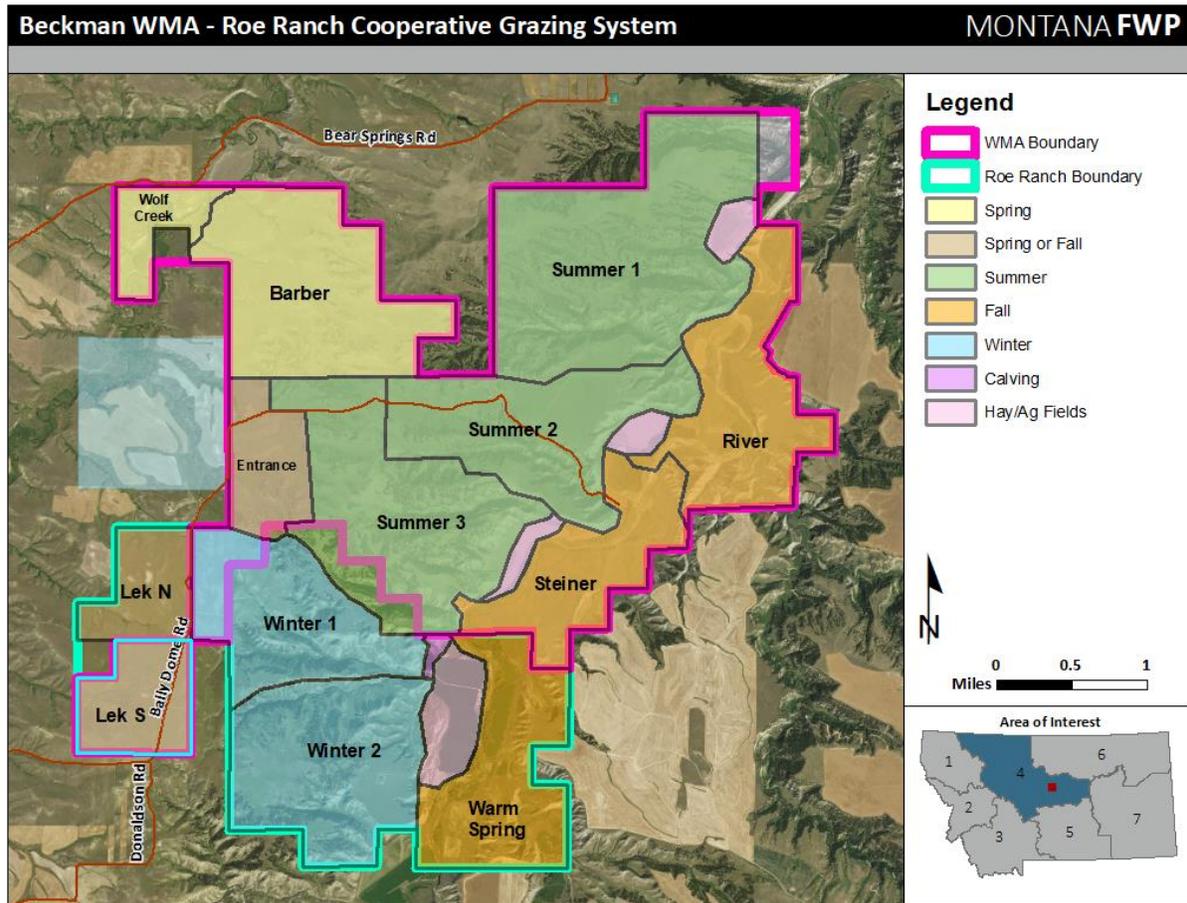
- The Roe Ranch agreed to enter into this grazing system without increasing cattle numbers from what they currently run on their ranch, except by mutual agreement.
- The Roe Ranch agreed to cease harvesting hay, every year, in their upland pasture (Lek N), so that forage is available for livestock and/or wildlife use. Outside of another (separate) agricultural agreement, haying is only allowed on Roe Ranch deeded lands along the Judith River bottom (see map).
- The Roe Ranch agreed to continue the exchange of use of ~155 acres of MFWP (Beckman WMA) land in Pasture Winter 1, for ~160 acres of Roe Ranch land in Pasture Summer 3. This exchange of use will result in a fence location (referenced above) that will minimize fencing costs and maintenance while improving forage availability/utilization in pastures Winter 1 and Summer 3.
- The Roe Ranch agreed to maintain all livestock watering systems (on the Beckman WMA and Roe Ranch) and to pay the costs of operating said water systems (including all electrical costs and routine maintenance).
- The Roe Ranch agreed to maintain all of the interior and boundary fences, and to prevent and remedy trespass livestock problems as they arise.

The proposed project seeks to renew the Agreement, including the cooperative grazing system, for the next 3-year time period.

Affected Area / Location of Proposed Project

- Legal Description
 - Latitude/Longitude: 47.36459, -109.71835
 - Section, Township, and Range:
 - Fergus County. 6,653 acres. (FWP-owned)
 - T19N R15E Sections 25 (NE4SW4, SE4NE4, N2NE4, E2NW4)
 - T19N R16E Sections 21 (E2SE4), 22 (SW4), 27 (W2, SW4NE4, NW4SE4, W part SW4SE4), 28, 29 (E2NE4, E2SE4, S2SW4), 30 (all except NE4NE4), 31, 32 (all except NE4NW4 and NW4NE4), 33, 34 (NW4, N2SW4, SW4NE4, W part NW4NE4, N2SE4, Lots 2, 3, 4)
 - T18N R15E Sections 1 (SE4, S2NE4, S2SW4, NE4SW4, SE4NW4), 12
 - T18N R16E Sections 3 (Lots 2, 3), 4 (E,G Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S2N2, SW4, NW4SE4), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (W2NW4, NW4SW4)
 - Fergus County. 2,695 acres. (Roe Ranch deeded lands)
 - T18N R15E Sections 1 and 12
 - T18N R16E Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18 All or a portion of Sections: 7, 8, 9 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 31, 32, 34
 - Town/City, County, Montana: Lewistown/Fergus County, Montana
- Location Map
 - The Beckman Wildlife Management Area is located approximately 25 air miles northwest of Lewistown, MT.

Pasture layout on the Beckman WMA-Roe Ranch grazing system. Pasture rotations for the lease period are attached at the end of this document in Appendix A.



III. Purpose and Need

The EA must include a description of the benefits and purpose of the proposed project. ARM 12.2.432(3)(b). Benefits of the proposed project refer to benefits to the resource, public, department, state, and/or other.

MFWP proposes to renew a lease incorporating the approximate 6,433-acre Beckman WMA for cattle grazing, to better manage vegetation for wildlife cover and forage. The grazing system would provide periods of rest to native pastures on both the Beckman WMA and the neighboring Roe Ranch, with whom the lease is granted. Grazing on Beckman WMA pastures would occur between April 1st and November 31st each year, in some years beginning later or ending earlier, and would be managed through a rest-rotation grazing system. Grass availability and the lessee’s ability to comply with the grazing system will dictate stocking rate. The lessee agrees to allow free public hunting access to their property as a condition of the grazing lease.

Under the proposed alternative, the grazing lease would be extended on a portion of the Beckman WMA for an additional three years. The Beckman WMA would continue to receive grazing treatments

through a cooperative grazing agreement with the neighboring Roe Ranch which would prescribe timed, rest-rotation grazing that meets or exceeds MFWP's Grazing Standards throughout a given calendar year.

Grazing treatments would continue to be prescribed to facilitate plant root development and maintenance, as well as seedling establishment of desirable plant species, by utilizing grazing treatments that are either deferred through post-seed ripe, fall, or winter grazing, or by prescribing complete rest from grazing for the entire year. Growing season grazing would be prescribed by design, a minimum of every third year on a portion of the entire grazing system.

The Roe Ranch would continue to receive growing season rest in all pastures, every year, except for in the spring of every third year, where one small pasture would receive growing season grazing before livestock would be turned into the scheduled summer pasture.

The WMA pastures would continue to receive growing season rest in most of its pastures every year, except for two smaller pastures (where growing season grazing would occur once during the lifespan of this lease on a 6-year rotation) and a portion of the Barber Acquisition, where early spring/growing season would better facilitate management of crested wheatgrass.

Pastures grazed would reduce residual grass cover which would likely reduce the amount or quality of nesting cover for some grassland birds and upland nesting game birds in the grazed pastures. These pastures would have an opportunity to recover and regain residual grass cover (and benefit upland game birds) in rested years. Grazing would likely increase spring and summer green-up vegetation conditions for mule deer and other wildlife species. Grazing could result in a decrease in fire fuels and wildfire risk.

There would be some continued maintenance costs related to monitoring grazing and maintaining temporary cross fencing on this WMA if the grazing lease is renewed. Maintenance would continue to be provided by the Lessee.

Benefits of the proposed project include the following:

- Enhance wildlife habitat on both the Beckman WMA and Roe Ranch for resource, landowner, and public benefit. Specifically, the grazing system is designed to improve habitat quality and quantity for a variety of wildlife species, particularly mule and white-tailed deer, sharp-tailed grouse, Merriam's turkeys, and ring-necked pheasants.
- Increase the quantity and quality of cottonwood and willow dominated plant communities, directly benefiting white-tailed deer, mule deer, Hungarian partridge, ring-necked pheasants, Merriam's turkeys, mourning doves, and numerous non-game wildlife species.
- Improve woody species growth and expansion in riparian areas, and improved condition of woody shrub vegetation in woody draws, condition of grassland vegetation, and increased grass residual in the uplands, directly benefiting mule deer, white-tailed deer, sharp-tailed grouse, and Merriam's turkeys.
- Increased monitoring and treatment of noxious weeds.

In exchange for grazing the Beckman WMA, the Roe Ranch agreed to allow free, unlimited walk-in public hunting on their ranch during Fish and Wildlife Commission-approved seasons, similar to how public hunting occurs on the Beckman WMA.

If FWP prepared a cost/benefit analysis before completion of the EA, the EA must contain the cost/benefit analysis or a reference to it. ARM 12.2.432(3)(b).

	Yes*	No
Was a cost/benefit analysis prepared for the proposed project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

* If yes, a copy of the cost/benefit analysis prepared for the proposed project is included in Attachment A to this Draft EA

IV. Other Agency Regulatory Responsibilities

FWP must list any federal, state, and/or local agencies that have overlapping or additional jurisdiction, or environmental review responsibility for the proposed project, as well as permits, licenses, and other required authorizations. ARM 12.2.432(3)(c).

A list of other required local, state, and federal approvals, such as permits, certificates, and/or licenses from affected agencies is included in **Table 2** below. **Table 2** provides a summary of state requirements but does not necessarily represent a complete and comprehensive list of all permits, certificates, or approvals needed. Rather, **Table 2** lists the primary state agencies with regulatory responsibilities, the applicable regulation(s) and the purpose of the regulation(s). Agency decision-making is governed by state and federal laws, including statutes, rules, and regulations, that form the legal basis for the conditions the proposed project must meet to obtain necessary permits, certificates, licenses, or other approvals. Further, these laws set forth the conditions under which each agency could deny the necessary approvals.

Table 2: Federal, State, and/or Local Regulatory Responsibilities

Agency	Type of Authorization (permit, license, stipulation, other)	Purpose
Not Applicable		

V. List of Mitigations, Stipulations

Mitigations, stipulations, and other *enforceable* controls required by FWP, or another agency, may be relied upon to limit potential impacts associated with a proposed Project. The table below lists and evaluates enforceable conditions FWP may rely on to limit potential impacts associated with the proposed Project. ARM 12.2.432(3)(g).

Table 3: Listing and Evaluation of Enforceable Mitigations Limiting Impacts

<i>Are enforceable controls limiting potential impacts of the proposed action? If not, no further evaluation is needed.</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If yes, are these controls being relied upon to limit impacts below the level of significance? If yes, list the enforceable control(s) below</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Enforceable Control	Responsible Agency	Authority (Rule, Permit, Stipulation, Other)	Effect of Enforceable Control on Proposed Project
Lease termination	MFWP	Lease document	Stop grazing on WMA
Grazing Rotation	MFWP	Grazing Lease	Limit long-term grazing impacts
Noxious Weed Monitoring and Mitigation	MFWP	Grazing Lease	Limit the spread of noxious weeds

VI. Alternatives Considered

In addition to the proposed Project, and as required by MEPA, FWP analyzes the "No-Action" alternative in this EA. Under the "No Action" alternative, the proposed project would not occur. Therefore, no additional impacts to the physical environment or human population in the analysis area would occur because of the proposed action. The "No Action" alternative forms the baseline from which the potential impacts of the proposed Project can be measured.

Alternative 1: No Action. Under the no action alternative, the grazing lease would not be extended, and no livestock grazing would occur on the Beckman WMA. Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks would have to re-fence the boundary that is currently in exchange-of-use.

The cooperating Roe Ranch would need to change their ranch operations again, which could include returning to season-long grazing and increasing herd size, ultimately deteriorating the habitat values for big game, upland game birds, and other wildlife species. Additionally, the Roe Ranch may remove free public hunting access on their property.

There would be some increased maintenance costs to MFWP related to monitoring boundary fences if the grazing lease is not extended, as grazing system infrastructure is currently monitored and maintained by the Lessee.

For a period of time, the absence of grazing would increase residual grass cover, which would likely provide additional nesting cover for waterfowl, upland game birds and grassland birds. However, over time, the absence of grazing may reduce the availability, palatability, and vigor of vegetation for ungulates and other herbivores. As a result, deer and other big game could increase use of adjacent private land pastures, reducing hunting opportunity on the Beckman WMA and potentially increasing game damage problems on adjacent private lands. The absence of grazing could also result in an increase in fire-fuels and wildfire risk.

If the No Action alternative is chosen, MFWP would continue to manage the Beckman WMA for the benefit of wildlife species and for public access. Current services and maintenance of the Beckman WMA would continue. No impacts to environmental or human resources would be expected to occur as a result of livestock grazing given that the area would not be grazed by livestock

	Yes*	No
Were any additional alternatives considered and dismissed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

VII. Summary of Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Physical Environment and Human Population

The impacts analysis identifies and evaluates **direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts**.

- **Direct impacts** are those that occur at the same time and place as the action that triggers the effect.
- **Secondary impacts** “are further impacts to the human environment that may be stimulated or induced by or otherwise result from a direct impact of the action.” ARM 12.2.429(18).
- **Cumulative impacts** “means the collective impacts on the human environment of the proposed action when considered in conjunction with other past and present actions related to the proposed action by location or generic type. Related future actions must also be considered when these actions are under concurrent consideration by any state agency through pre-impact statement studies, separate impact statement evaluation, or permit processing procedures.” ARM 12.2.429(7).

Where impacts are expected to occur, the impact analysis estimates the **extent, duration, frequency, and severity** of the impact. The duration of an impact is quantified as follows:

- **Short-Term:** impacts that would not last longer than the proposed project.
- **Long-Term:** impacts that would remain or occur following the proposed project.

The severity of an impact is measured using the following:

- **No Impact:** there would be no change from current conditions.
- **Negligible:** an adverse or beneficial effect would occur but would be at the lowest levels of detection.
- **Minor:** the effect would be noticeable but would be relatively small and would not affect the function or integrity of the resource.
- **Moderate:** the effect would be easily identifiable and would change the function or integrity of the resource.
- **Major:** the effect would irretrievably alter the resource.

Some impacts may require mitigation. As defined in ARM 12.2.429, mitigation means:

- Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of a project;
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of a project and its implementation;
- Rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; or
- Reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of a project or the time period thereafter that an impact continues.

A list of any mitigation strategies including, but not limited to, design, enforceable controls or stipulations, or both, as applicable to the proposed project is included in **Section VI** above.

FWP must analyze impacts to the physical and human environment for each alternative considered. The proposed project considered the following alternatives:

- Alternative 1: No Action; and
- Alternative 2: Proposed Project.
- See **Table(s) 4 and 5** below for more information related to potential impacts to the physical and human environment in the affected area.

Table 4: Impacts to the Physical Environment – Alternative 2: Proposed Project

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
Resource									
Terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant adverse impacts to terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats would be expected because of the proposed project. Decadent residual vegetation would be removed by grazing and thereby alter some terrestrial habitats. Livestock grazing activities would reduce the amount of forage in a particular pasture during the period the pasture is grazed, possibly displacing big game during that time. However, it is expected that the proposed project would have beneficial long-term impacts on big game and big game habitat, particularly mule deer habitat throughout the grazing system. The removal of decadent residual vegetation through grazing cattle would enhance spring green-up conditions and provide more palatable forage for grazing wildlife. Sufficient forage is also available to mule deer and other big game on the remainder of the Beckman WMA and adjacent properties, which would offset any short-term loss of forage due to livestock grazing activities. A reduction in residual cover may result in short-term impacts to both game and non-game birds, particularly ground nesting birds. However, long term rest and rotation grazing practices would allow adjacent pastures to be utilized by ground nesting birds. No population-level impacts would be expected. Increased occurrence and condition of cottonwood, willow, and other riparian plant communities would increase habitat available for white-tailed deer, pheasants, Merriam’s turkey, and other non-game animal and bird species. Surface water and tanks would be used for watering livestock. When present, livestock may congregate near water sources causing increased turbidity and deposition of wastes, which may adversely impact aquatic life and habitats. However, because the WMA has historically been used for grazing, any impact to aquatic life and habitats would be consistent with current and historic impacts. Impacts would be short- and long-term, adverse, beneficial, minor, consistent with current and historical impacts, and mitigated by grazing rotation strategies.</p>				

Water quality, quantity, and distribution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. Surface water is used for watering livestock. Therefore, no changes to water quantity and distribution would be expected because of the proposed project. Livestock may congregate near water sources causing increased turbidity and deposition of wastes, which may adversely impact water quality. The affected pastures are located along the Judith River. Grazing only 1/3 of the pastures along the Judith River floodplain for a short period of time each fall would minimize impacts to Judith River water quality. Improvement of range conditions and residual cover from grazing in the uplands would maintain reduced runoff from the uplands, which would maintain water quality during summer and fall periods. Impacts would be short-term, adverse, negligible, and mitigated by grazing rest and rotation strategies.
Geology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. No important or unique geologic structures or formations are located within the WMA and the proposed grazing activities would not directly affect the geologic surface of the affected area. Further, the affected area has historically been used for grazing; therefore, any potential impacts to geology in the affected area would already have been realized. Therefore, no additional impacts to geology would be expected because of the proposed project.
Soil quality, stability, and moisture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. Some impacts to soil conditions may occur due to trampling, creation and use of cattle trails, or grazing in localized areas, particularly around water sources. Hoof action from livestock grazing would have positive effects on soil quality by breaking down old residual vegetative material, thus returning nutrients to the soil and seed planting. The grazing rest and rotation system would continue to maintain or improve vegetative cover, and maintain or increase riparian vegetation, which would also reduce or minimize soil erosion for the long-term. Any impacts to soil quality, stability, and moisture would be short-term, minor, adverse, beneficial, and mitigated by rest and rotation practices.
Vegetation cover, quantity, and quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. Grazing may impact the diversity, productivity, and abundance of standing cover. Livestock grazing may result in both beneficial and adverse impacts on

									<p>vegetation productivity and diversity depending on how it is managed (e.g., timing, duration, and intensity of grazing). The grazing rest and rotation strategy would support productivity and overall health of native vegetation on the WMA. Prescriptive grazing would continue to enhance the availability and palatability of forages in the area for both livestock and wildlife. Plant and soil disturbance from cattle grazing may enhance seed placement, germination, and seedling establishment for native plant species. In addition, grazing would be expected to reduce potential fire danger through periodic removal of old standing vegetation. The proposed grazing system would also improve cottonwood and willow plant communities in the riparian area. Cattle, other wildlife species, and flood events have been shown to spread noxious weeds on the WMA. FWP currently manages noxious weeds on the Beckman WMA through chemical and biological control per the guidelines set forth in MFWP's 2008 Integrated Noxious Weed Management Plan. The acres grazed by the cattle would continue to be monitored for new noxious weed infestations. Any impacts would be short-term, minor, and mitigated by grazing rest and rotation practices and active monitoring for and removal of noxious weeds, as needed.</p>
Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. Domestic livestock and signs of livestock use on the Beckman WMA may be objectionable to some segments of the public, particularly fishermen, hunters, hikers, or campers using the area. However, livestock have historically used the WMA for grazing; therefore, any impacts would be consistent with historic use and the existing aesthetic nature of the WMA. Overall, any impacts would be short-term, minor, consistent with historic impacts, and mitigated by seasonal grazing and grazing rest and rotation practices.</p>
Air quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant adverse impacts to air quality would be expected because of the proposed project. Air quality in the area affected by the proposed project is currently unclassifiable or in compliance with applicable national and Montana ambient air quality standards (NAAQS/MAAQS). Further, no significant point-sources of air pollution exist in the area affected by the proposed project. Existing sources of air pollution in the area are limited and generally include fugitive dust associated with high wind events and exposed ground, vehicle travel on</p>

									unpaved roads (fugitive dust), vehicle exhaust emissions, and various agricultural practices (vehicle exhaust emissions and fugitive dust). Fugitive dust emissions resulting from the movement of cattle over exposed ground may adversely contribute to existing air quality impacts. However, any impacts to air quality would be short-term, negligible, and consistent with existing impacts.
Unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The presence of any animal and/or plant Species of Concern or any Threatened or Endangered species located within or using the affected area were assessed and include the grizzly bear, which is listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act or ESA. Other Species of Concern and Threatened or Endangered species that have been observed or have potential distribution in the affected area include Little Brown Myotis, Long-legged Myotis, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Northern Leopard Frog, Northern Redbelly Dace, and Sauger. Grizzly bears have been known to travel the Judith River corridor on limited occasion. Grizzly bear presence is recognized by the cooperating owner of the livestock to be grazed. Livestock distribution is regularly monitored and assessed to avoid direct conflict with any bears. The Beckman WMA is not within any grizzly bear recovery zone; in the event a conflict occurs, the situation will be handled by USDA, USFWS and FWP Bear Specialists. Further, grazing activity has historically occurred on the WMA. Therefore, any adverse impacts would be short-term, negligible, and consistent with existing impacts from historic and ongoing grazing practices in the affected area.
Historical and archaeological sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FWP Heritage Specialist, Brenna Moloney, conducted a record search of the Montana State Historic Preservation Office's Cultural Resource Database on April 28, 2023. This search revealed four previously recorded heritage properties within the project area. One property is a historic school (24FR1030) that has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The remainder of the heritage properties are an unevaluated historic log house (24FR1038), an ineligible historic residence (24FR0924), and a historic farmhouse that has been determined to be ineligible (24FR0923). The grazing plan proposed in the lease renewal will not impact any of the previously recorded cultural resources.

									<p>The record search also revealed eight previously conducted cultural resource inventories that overlap the boundaries of the Beckman WMA. Many of the surveys were linear, covering proposed telecommunication lines or roadways along the boundary of the WMA, so very little of the WMA has been surveyed. One previous survey conducted in 2006 was undertaken for a proposed water line at the WMA which follows the same path as the waterlines currently in use by the leasee. The grazing plan proposed in the lease renewal will not result in any new construction or ground disturbing activities and will rely on waterlines, stock tanks, and licks that are already in place in the area of previous survey. In addition, the proposed grazing rotation schedule is designed to protect and restore native plant ecosystems. This schedule may result in a reduction of ground disturbance and protect subsurface cultural deposits. No additional cultural resource work is recommended for this project, however, if the scope of the grazing plan changes, FWP's Heritage Program will coordinate survey and consult with SHPO to determine and evaluate impacts of the project on any heritage properties.</p>
<p>Demands on environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The Beckman WMA has historically been used for grazing. No increased use of fuel would be required for the proposed project; therefore, no impacts to the environmental resource of energy would be expected because of the proposed project. As identified previously through the analyses of potential impacts to water quality, quantity, and distribution; soil quality, stability, and moisture; vegetation cover, quantity, and quality; and air quality; some impacts to the environmental resources of land, water, and air may occur because of the proposed project. However, any such impacts would be consistent with current and historic impacts and mitigated by grazing rest and rotation practices. Therefore, any impacts would be short- and long-term, beneficial, adverse, negligible and minor (see cited impacts analyses above). No other impacts to the demands on environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy would be expected because of the proposed project.</p>

Table 5: Impacts to the Human Population

HUMAN POPULATION	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
Social structures and mores	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project would continue historic grazing activity on the Beckman WMA using a rest and rotation grazing strategy to promote diverse plant communities. A primary objective of the WMA designation is to emphasize the occurrence of highly productive, diverse plant communities that would provide high quality forage and cover for native wildlife species. Many Montanans and those visiting the state for outdoor recreational purposes hold high regard for conservation of public lands, such as WMAs. The proposed project would not change current land use or human activities in the affected area. Further, beef represents an important food source for Montanans' and people living across the United States. Grazing cattle on WMA lands facilitates production of grass-fed beef. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact any pre-project social structures, customs, values, and conventions in the affected area.
Cultural uniqueness and diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project would continue historic grazing activity on the WMA and would not result in any new or changed employment opportunities. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to result in any relocation of people in to or out of the affected area. No impacts to the existing cultural uniqueness and diversity of the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project.
Access to and quality of recreational and wilderness activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. No Wilderness areas exist in the affected area; therefore, no impacts to Wilderness recreation activities would occur because of the proposed project. WMAs are open to public access and use and no closure of WMA access would occur because of the proposed project. Livestock have historically used the WMA for grazing and would continue to do so under the proposed action. The presence of livestock on the WMA may be viewed by some as decreasing the quality of recreational activities on the WMA. To mitigate such impacts, livestock would be located within one portion of the WMA

									<p>during the season when most hunting pressure occurs and completely removed from the WMA during the hunting season every third year. Effectively, the rest-rotation grazing system would ensure some pastures are free from livestock and available for hunting every year. Livestock presence is a common occurrence on Montana’s landscapes. Additionally, in exchange for use of WMA pastures, the lessees have agreed to granting free public hunting and recreational access to their deeded lands, thereby increasing the quality and quantity of recreational activities across the affected area. Therefore, any impacts would be short-term, beneficial, adverse, minor, consistent with current and historic impacts, and mitigated by rest and rotation practices.</p>
Local and state tax base and tax revenues	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant adverse impacts would occur because of the proposed project. The proposed action would maintain existing and historic livestock grazing activities on the WMA and the number of cattle to be grazed in the area would be consistent with historic grazing activity on the property. Therefore, no additional impacts to the local and state tax base and tax revenue would be expected because of the proposed project.</p>
Agricultural or Industrial production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project would benefit agricultural production by continued support of grazing activities for an additional 3 years on the Beckman WMA. Industrial production is not allowed on public lands designated as a WMA. Therefore, no impact to industrial production would be expected because of the proposed project. Grazing activity on the Beckman WMA would continue to be managed in a manner and at a level consistent with past grazing practices, including the number of livestock grazed. Therefore, no impacts to agricultural production would be expected because of the proposed project.</p>
Human health and safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes a continuation of historic grazing activity, including ongoing monitoring and treatment of noxious weeds potentially spread by such activities (see summary analysis of Vegetation Cover, Quantity, and Quality above). Chemical and biological treatment of noxious weeds would occur regardless of livestock grazing on the WMA. Chemical and biological treatment is part of MFWP’s weed management plan to limit the infestation of noxious</p>

									weeds on its properties per the guidance of the 2008 Integrated Weed Management Plan. Weed treatment and storage and mixing of the chemicals would be in accordance with standard operating procedures. Therefore, any impacts would be short-term and negligible, occurring only during the application of chemical or biological weed control and would only impact affected staff.
Quantity and distribution of employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes a continuation of historic grazing activity and would maintain a consistent number of animal units grazed on the WMA. Therefore, the proposed project would not increase or reduce employment opportunities in the affected area. No impacts would be expected because of the proposed project.
Distribution and density of population and housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes a continuation of historic grazing activity on the BLWMA and would not result in the movement of existing or new population in to or out of the affected area. Therefore, no impacts to the distribution and density of population and housing needs would be expected because of the proposed project.
Demands for government services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes a continuation of historic grazing activity on the BLWMA; therefore, the infrastructure and needed equipment to implement the grazing system is already in place. Normal and routine maintenance costs would occur with or without grazing. There may be a slight increase in government costs associated with noxious weed management. Overall, any increase in administrative costs associated with the proposed project would be negligible. No additional demands for government services would be required for project implementation. Therefore, any impacts would be short-term, negligible, and consistent with existing and historic impacts.
Industrial, agricultural, and commercial activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes a continuation of historic grazing activity on the WMA and would not disturb or otherwise impact any industrial or commercial properties or operations in the affected area. The lease would allow grazing for 3 more years on the Beckman WMA. Grazing activity on the WMA would continue to be managed in a

										manner and at a level consistent with historic grazing practices. Therefore, any impacts to agricultural production would be long-term, minor, and consistent with existing and historic impacts.
Locally adopted environmental plans and goals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. The affected property is currently, and would remain, a designated WMA. A primary goal of WMAs is to emphasize the occurrence of highly productive, diverse plant communities that will provide high quality forage and cover for native wildlife species. The proposed project would further such goals on the WMA. FWP is unaware of any other locally adopted environmental plans or goals that may be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, no additional impacts to locally adopted environmental plans and goals would be expected because of the proposed project.				
Other appropriate social and economic circumstances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project. FWP is unaware of any other appropriate social and economic circumstances that may be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts would be expected because of the proposed project.				

Table 6: Determining the Significance of Impacts on the Quality of the Human Environment

If the EA identifies impacts associated with the proposed project FWP must determine the significance of the impacts. ARM 12.2.431. This determination forms the basis for FWP’s decision as to whether it is necessary to prepare an environmental impact statement.

According to the applicable requirements of ARM 12.2.431, FWP must consider the criteria identified in this table to determine the significance of each impact on the quality of the human environment. The significance determination is made by giving weight to these criteria in their totality. For example, impacts identified as moderate or major in severity may not be significant if the duration is short-term. However, moderate or major impacts of short-term duration may be significant if the quantity and quality of the resource is limited and/or the resource is unique or fragile. Further, moderate or major impacts to a resource may not be significant if the quantity of that resource is high or the quality of the resource is not unique or fragile.

Criteria Used to Determine Significance

1	<p>The severity, duration, geographic extent, and frequency of the occurrence of the impact</p> <p>“Severity” describes the density of the potential impact, while “extent” describes the area where the impact will likely occur, e.g., a project may propagate ten noxious weeds on a surface area of 1 square foot. Here, the impact may be high in severity, but over a low extent. In contrast, if ten noxious weeds were distributed over ten acres, there may be low severity over a larger extent.</p> <p>“Duration” describes the time period during which an impact may occur, while “frequency” describes how often the impact may occur, e.g., an operation that uses lights to mine at night may have frequent lighting impacts during one season (duration).</p>
2	<p>The probability that the impact will occur if the proposed project occurs; or conversely, reasonable assurance in keeping with the potential severity of an impact that the impact will not occur</p>
3	<p>Growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting aspects of the impact, including the relationship or contribution of the impact to cumulative impacts</p>
4	<p>The quantity and quality of each environmental resource or value that would be affected, including the uniqueness and fragility of those resources and values</p>
5	<p>The importance to the state and to society of each environmental resource or value that would be affected</p>
6	<p>Any precedent that would be set as a result of an impact of the proposed project that would commit FWP to future actions with significant impacts or a decision in principle about such future actions</p>
7	<p>Potential conflict with local, state, or federal laws, requirements, or formal plans</p>

VIII. Private Property Impact Analysis (Takings)

The 54th Montana Legislature enacted the Private Property Assessment Act, now found at § 2-10-101. The intent was to establish an orderly and consistent process by which state agencies evaluate their proposed projects under the "Takings Clauses" of the United States and Montana Constitutions. The Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides: "nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." Similarly, Article II, Section 29 of the Montana Constitution provides: "Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation..."

The Private Property Assessment Act applies to proposed agency projects pertaining to land or water management or to some other environmental matter that, if adopted and enforced without due process of law and just compensation, would constitute a deprivation of private property in violation of the United States or Montana Constitutions.

The Montana State Attorney General's Office has developed guidelines for use by state agencies to assess the impact of a proposed agency project on private property. The assessment process includes a careful review of all issues identified in the Attorney General's guidance document (Montana Department of Justice 1997). If the use of the guidelines and checklist indicates that a proposed agency project has taking or damaging implications, the agency must prepare an impact assessment in accordance with Section 5 of the Private Property Assessment Act.

Table 7: Private Property Assessment (Takings)

	Yes	No
<i>Is FWP regulating the use of private property under a regulatory statute adopted pursuant to the police power of the state? (Property management, grants of financial assistance, and the exercise of the power of eminent domain are not within this category.) If not, no further analysis is required</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Does the proposed regulatory action restrict the use of the regulated person's private property? If not, no further analysis is required.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Does FWP have legal discretion to impose or not impose the proposed restriction or discretion as to how the restriction will be imposed? If not, no further analysis is required</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If so, FWP must determine if there are alternatives that would reduce, minimize, or eliminate the restriction on the use of private property, and analyze such alternatives. Have alternatives been considered and/or analyzed? If so, describe below:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PRIVATE PROPERTY ASSESMENT ACT (PPAA)		
Does the Proposed Action Have Takings Implications under the PPAA?	Question #	No
Does the project pertain to land or water management or environmental regulations affecting private property or water rights?	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the action result in either a permanent or an indefinite physical occupation of private property?	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the action deprive the owner of all economically viable uses of the property?	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Does the action require a property owner to dedicate a portion of property or to grant an easement? (If answer is NO, skip questions 4a and 4b and continue with question 5.)	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is there a reasonable, specific connection between the government requirement and legitimate state interest?	4a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the government requirement roughly proportional to the impact of the proposed use of the property?	4b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the action deny a fundamental attribute of ownership?	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the action have a severe impact of the value of the property?	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the action damage the property by causing some physical disturbance with respect to the property in excess of that sustained by the public general? (If the answer is NO, skip questions 7a-7c.)	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the impact of government action direct, peculiar, and significant?	7a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the government action resulted in the property becoming practically inaccessible, waterlogged, or flooded?	7b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the government action diminished property values by more than 30% and necessitated the physical taking of adjacent property or property across a public way from the property in question?	7c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the proposed action result in taking or damaging implications?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Taking or damaging implications exist if YES is checked in response to Question 1 and also to any one or more of the following questions: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c; or if NO is checked in response to question 5a or 5b.			
If taking or damaging implications exist, the agency must comply with MCA § 2-10-105 of the PPAA, to include the preparation of a taking or damaging impact assessment. Normally, the preparation of an impact assessment will require consultation with agency legal staff.			
Alternatives:			
The analysis under the Private Property Assessment Act, §§ 2-10-101 through -112, MCA, indicates no impact. FWP does not plan to impose conditions that would restrict the regulated person's use of private property to constitute a taking.			

IX. Public Participation

The level of analysis in an EA will vary with the complexity and seriousness of environmental issues associated with a proposed action. The level of public interest will also vary. FWP is responsible for adjusting public review to match these factors (ARM 12.2.433(1)). Because FWP determines the proposed action will result in limited environmental impact, and little public interest has been expressed, FWP determines the following public notice strategy will provide an appropriate level of public review:

- An EA is a public document and may be inspected upon request. Any person may obtain a copy of an EA by making a request to FWP. If the document is out-of-print, a copying charge may be levied (ARM 12.2.433(2)).
- Public notice will be served on the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks website at: <https://fwp.mt.gov/aboutfwp/public-comment-opportunities>
- Copies will be distributed to neighboring landowners to ensure their knowledge of the proposed project and opportunity for review and comment on the proposed action.

- FWP maintains a mailing list of persons interested in a particular action or type of action. FWP will notify all interested persons and distribute copies of the EA to those persons for review and comment (ARM 12.2.433(3)).
- FWP will issue public notice in the following newspaper periodical(s) on the date(s) indicated.

Newspaper / Periodical	Date(s) Public Notice Issued
Lewistown News-Argus	5/1/2023
Great Falls Tribune	5/1/2023

- Public notice will announce the availability of the EA, summarize its content, and solicit public comment.
 - **Duration of Public Comment Period:** The public comment period begins on the date of publication of legal notice in area newspapers (see above). Written or e-mailed comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m., MST, on the last day of public comment, as listed below:

Length of Public Comment Period: 15 days
Public Comment Period Begins: May 1
Public Comment Period Ends: May 15

Comments must be addressed to the FWP contact, as listed below.

- **Where to Mail or Email Comments on the Draft EA:**
 Name: SONJA ANDERSEN
 Email: sandersen@mt.gov

Mailing Address:
 PO Box 938
 Lewistown, MT 59457

X. Recommendation for Further Environmental Analysis

NO further analysis is needed for the proposed action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FWP must conduct EIS level review for the proposed action	<input type="checkbox"/>

XI. EA Preparation and Review

	Name	Title
EA prepared by:	Sonja Andersen	Lewistown Area Wildlife Biologist
EA reviewed by:	Eric Merchant	MEPA Coordinator

Appendix A. Schedule and Pasture Rotations for the Beckman WMA-Roe Ranch Cooperative Grazing System

Beckman WMA/Roe Ranch grazing rotation and schedule. Dates are approximate. While the proposed lease would occur from the 2024 grazing season through 2026, additional years spanning 2021 (when the previous lease was amended) through 2038 are shown to illustrate several complete grazing cycles, each 6 years in length. Pending Fish & Wildlife Commission-approved renewal, the next lease period will extend from 2024 through 2026.

Year	Spring					Summer			Fall						Winter	
	Lek N	Lek S	Entrance	Barber	Wolf Creek	Summer 1	Summer 2	Summer 3	Lek N	Lek S	Entrance	Warm Spring	Steiner	River	Winter 1	Winter 2
2021	R*	R*	R	S1	S1	S2/S3	R	R	F	F	R	R	R	R	R*	W
2022	R	R	R	S1	S1	R	S2	S3	R	R	R	F	R	R	W	R*
2023	S1	R	S1	R	R	R	S3	S2	R*	R	R*	R	F	R	R*	W
2024	R*	R	R*	S1	R	S2/S3	R	R	F	R	F	R	R	R	W	R*
2025	R	R	R	S1	S1	R	S2	S3	R	R	R	F	R	R	R*	W
2026	S1	S1	R	R	R	R	S3	S2	R*	R*	R	R	R	F	W	R*
2027	R*	R*	R	S1	S1	S2/S3	R	R	F	F	R	R	R	R	R*	W
2028	R	R	R	S1	S1	R	S2	S3	R	R	R	F	R	R	W	R*
2029	S1	R	S1	R	R	R	S3	S2	R*	R	R*	R	F	R	R*	W
2030	R*	R	R*	S1	R	S2/S3	R	R	F	R	F	R	R	R	W	R*
2031	R	R	R	S1	S1	R	S2	S3	R	R	R	F	R	R	R*	W
2032	S1	S1	R	R	R	R	S3	S2	R*	R*	R	R	R	F	W	R*
2033	R*	R*	R	S1	S1	S2/S3	R	R	F	F	R	R	R	R	R*	W
2034	R	R	R	S1	S1	R	S2	S3	R	R	R	F	R	R	W	R*
2035	S1	R	S1	R	R	R	S3	S2	R*	R	R*	R	F	R	R*	W
2036	R*	R	R*	S1	R	S2/S3	R	R	F	R	F	R	R	R	W	R*
2037	R	R	R	S1	S1	R	S2	S3	R	R	R	F	R	R	R*	W
2038	S1	S1	R	R	R	R	S3	S2	R*	R*	R	R	R	F	W	R*
2039	R*	R	R	S1	R	S2/S3	R	R	F	F	R	R	R	R	R*	W

R = Yearlong rest from livestock grazing

R* = Seasonal rest from livestock grazing (may be grazed during spring or fall, or post-calving holding the following year May 1 – June 1)

S1 = Spring/early summer livestock grazing (April 1 – July 14; growing season)

S2 = Summer livestock grazing (July 1 – August 31; post seed-ripe)

S3 = Late summer/early fall livestock grazing (Aug 15 – Oct 14)

F = Late fall livestock grazing (Oct 1 – Nov 30)

W = Winter livestock grazing (Dec 1 – May 1)

Figure 1. Beckman WMA/Roe Ranch grazing rotation for year 2021 when the lease was amended.

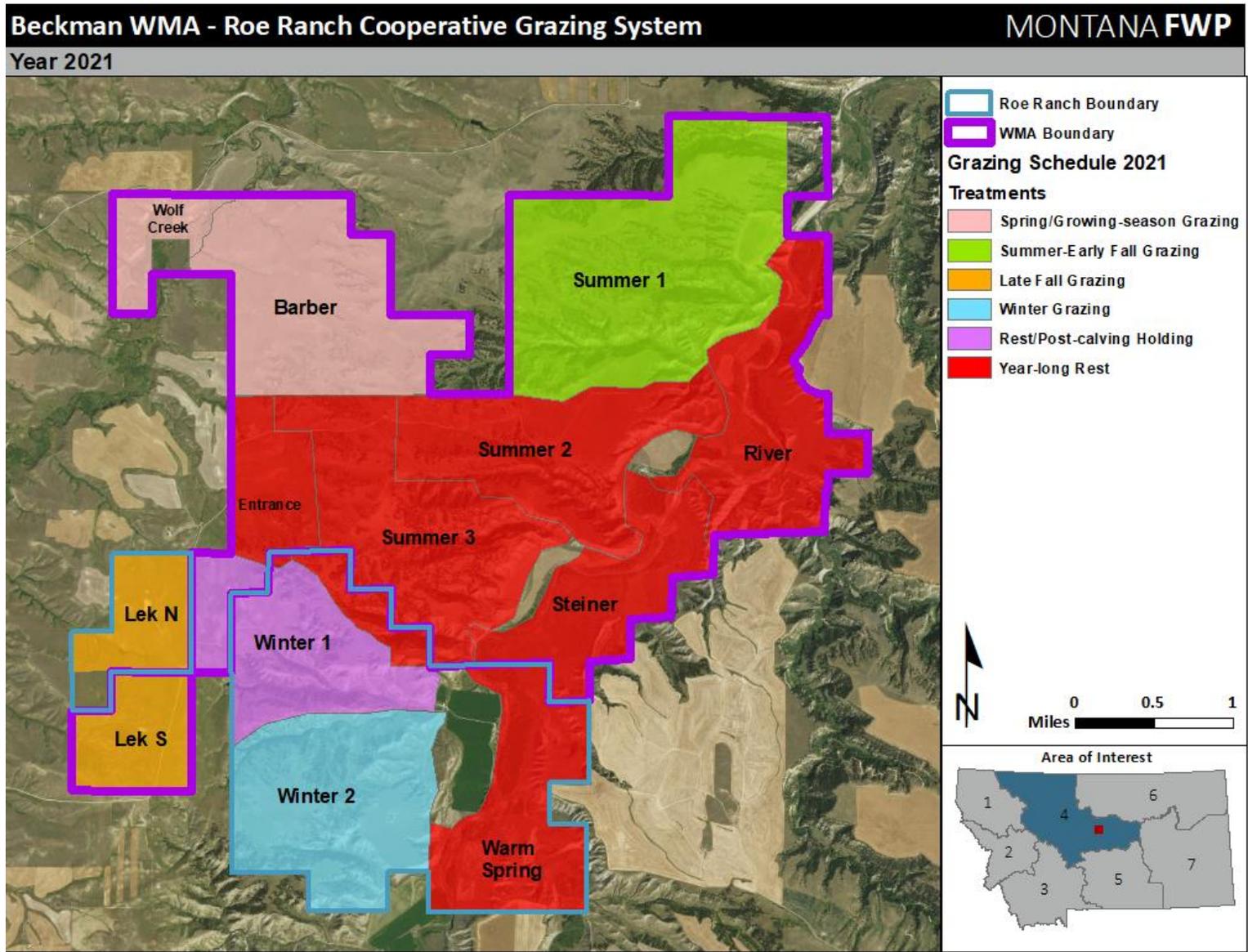


Figure 2. Beckman WMA/Roe Ranch grazing rotation for year 2022, and (pending lease renewal) years 2028, 2034, etc.

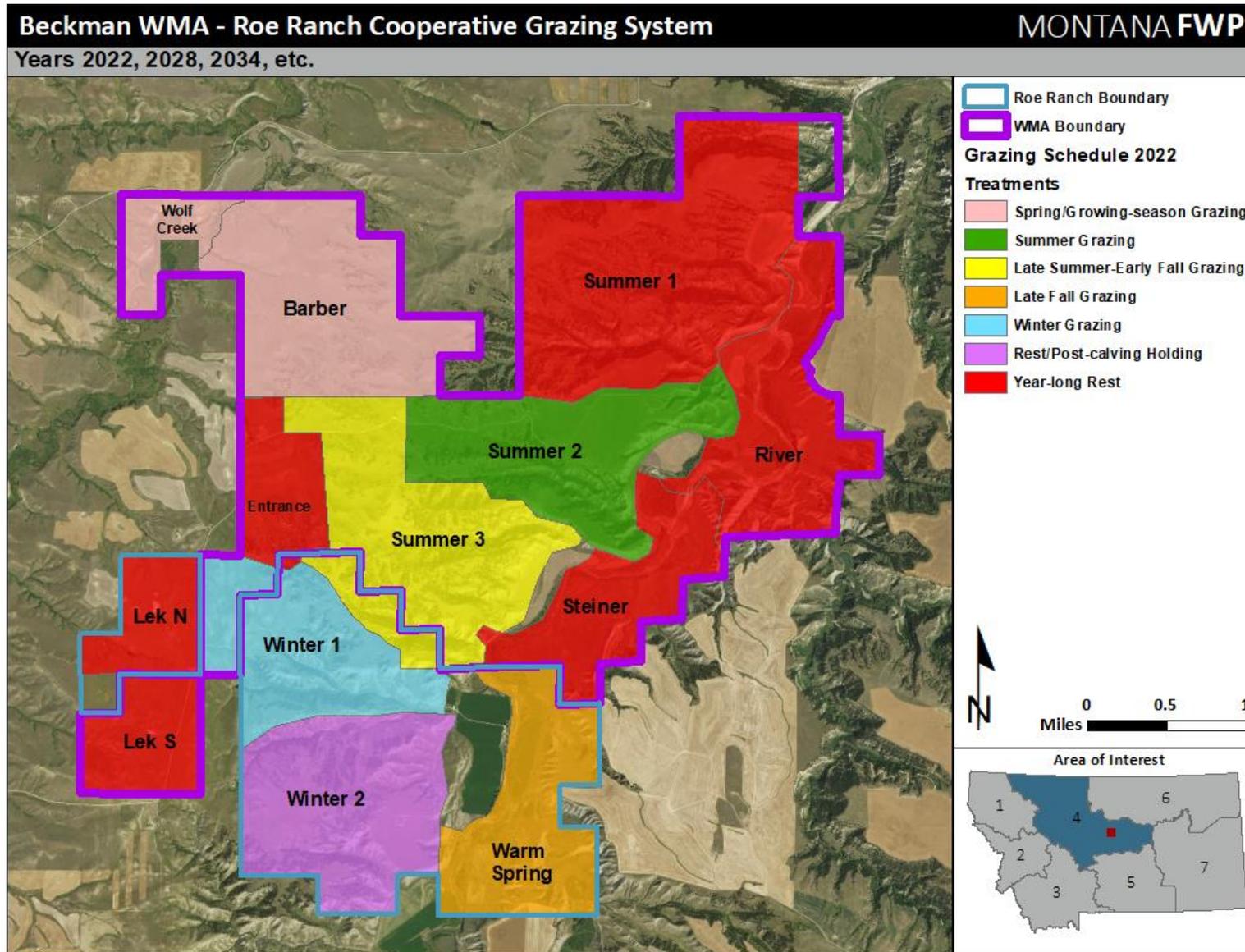


Figure 3. Beckman WMA/Roe Ranch grazing rotation for year 2023, and (pending lease renewal) years 2029, 2035, etc.

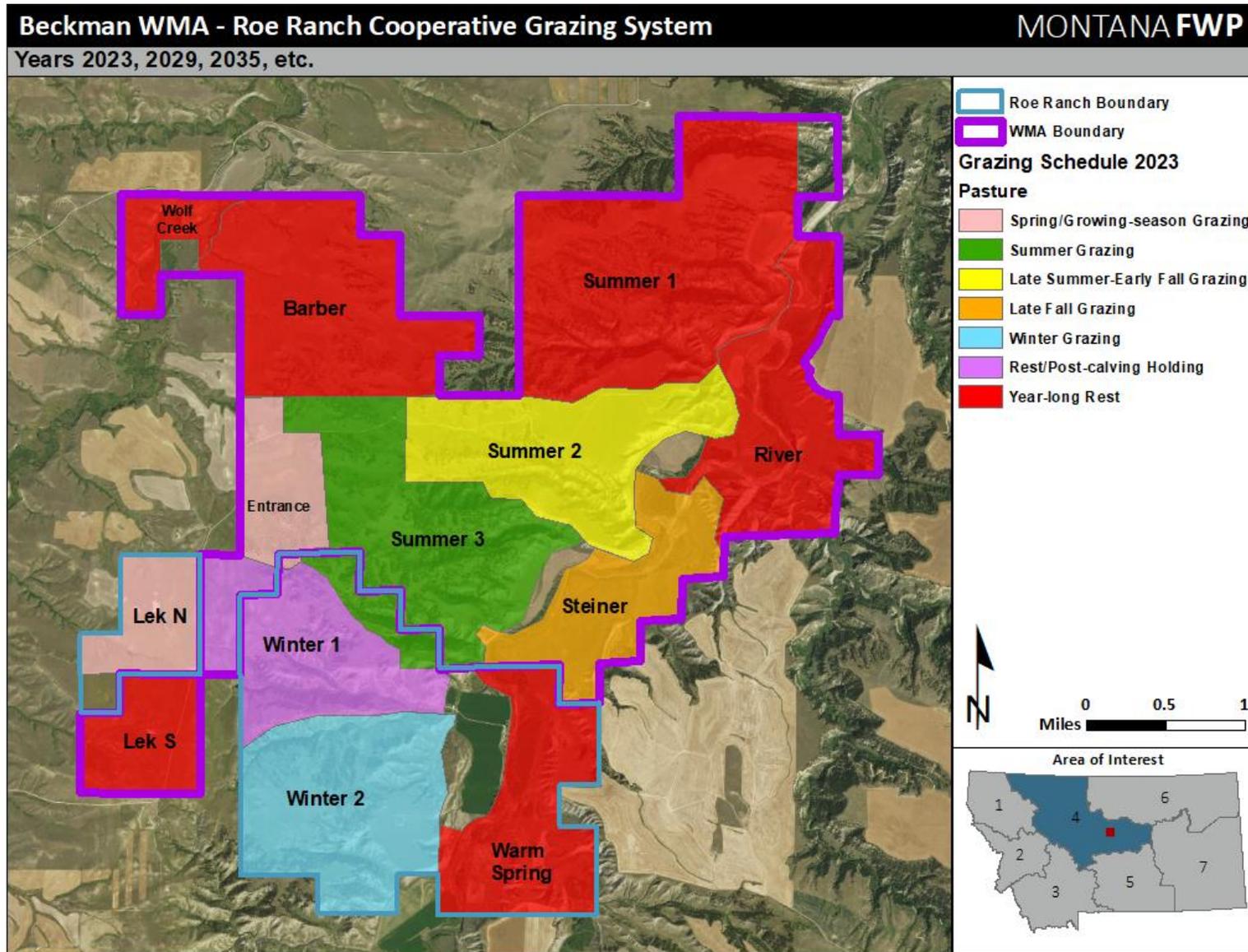


Figure 4. Beckman WMA/Roe Ranch grazing rotation (pending lease renewal) for years 2024, 2030, 2036, etc.

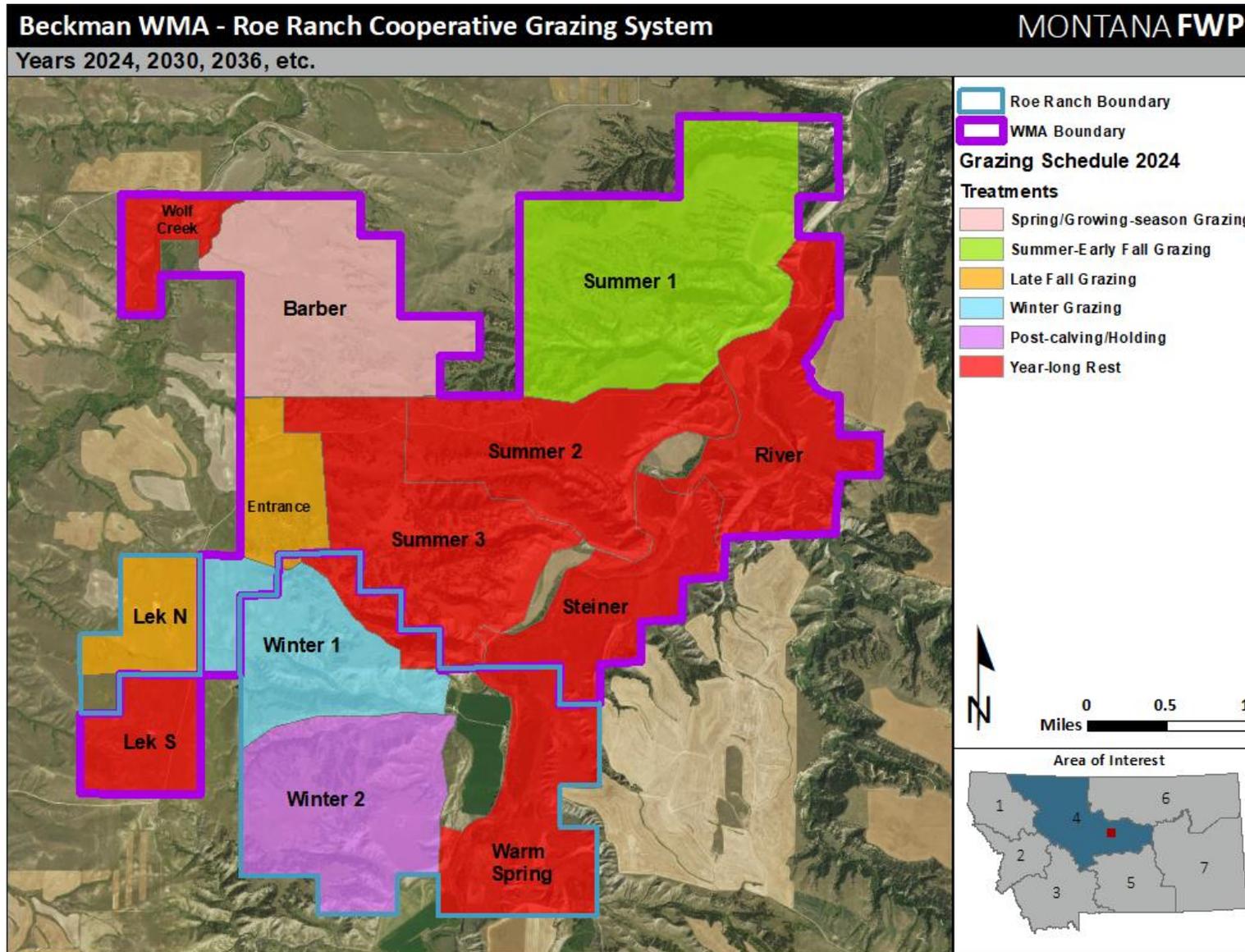


Figure 5. Beckman WMA/Roe Ranch grazing rotation (pending lease renewal) for years 2025, 2031, 2037, etc.

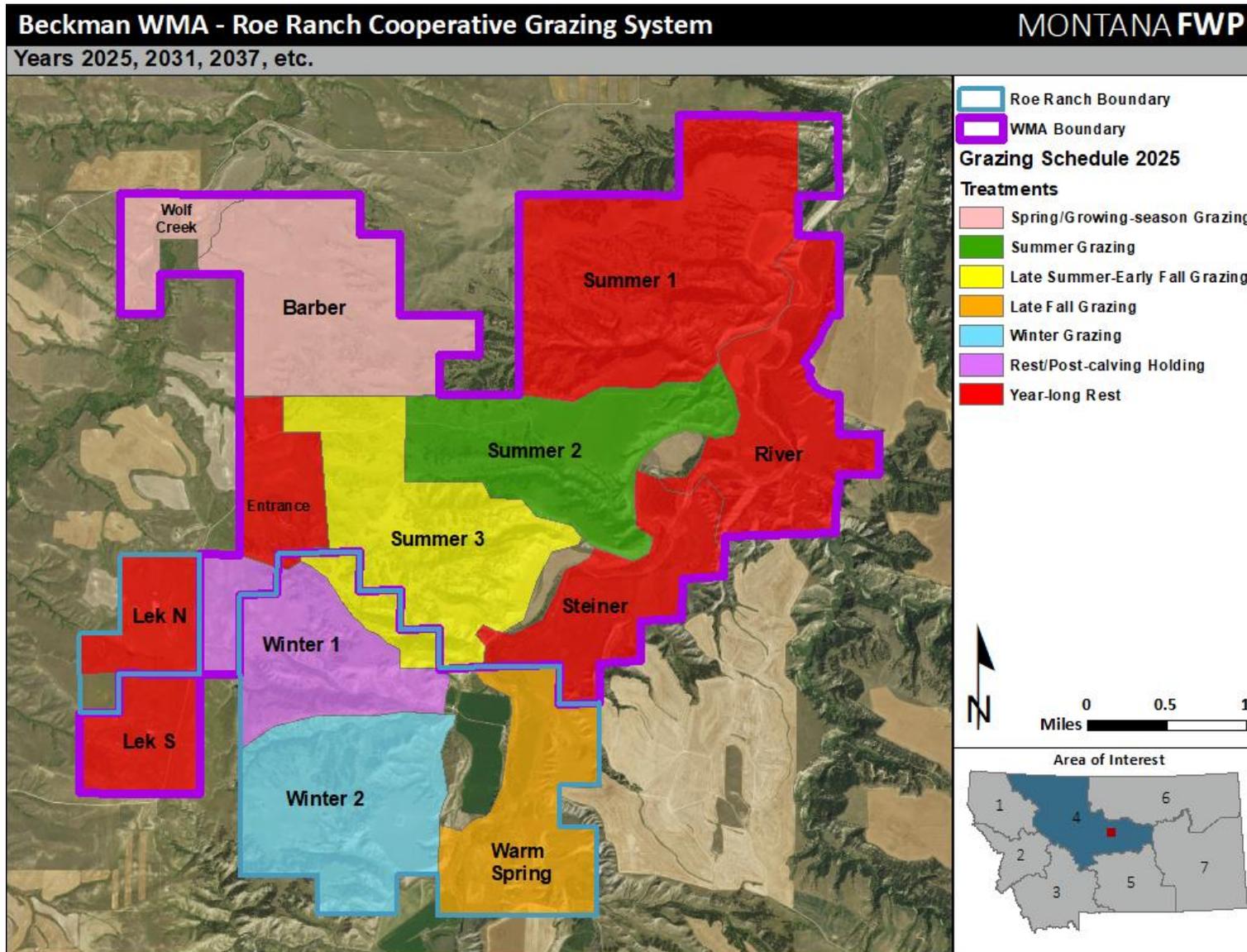


Figure 6. Beckman WMA/Roe Ranch grazing rotation (pending lease renewal) for years 2026, 2032, 2038, etc.

